

CAIRO DERVISHES.

THEIR HOWLING AND WHIRLING ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE.

A Performance of Which Much Has Been

THE PLANET URANUS.

Some Interesting Things a Voyage to the Planet Uranus, which is a star of about the sixth magnitude, were a planet like this little one called astride, which are being discovered by the dawn every

BISHOP POLK'S QUICK WIT.

How He Saved Himself From Capture When Inside the Federal Prison. Bishop Polk of Louisiana, who served so seasonally in the Confederate army, had one adventure at the battle of Perryville, which



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FOREST PROTECTION.

LAWS FORBIDDING THE DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER IN EUROPE.

Governments Have Supervision Over Private as Well as National and Communal Forests—Reforestation Carried on by Established Departments.

In Germany the various governments own and manage, in a conservative spirit, about one-third of the forest area, and they also control the management of another sixth, which belongs to villages, cities and public institutions, in so far as these communities are obliged to employ expert foresters and must submit their working plans to the government for approval, thus preventing improvident and wasteful methods.

The other half of the forest property, in the hands of private owners, is managed mostly without interference, although upon methods similar to those employed by the government, and by trained foresters, who receive their education in one of the eight higher and several lower schools of forestry which the various governments have established.

The several states differ in their laws regarding forest property. Of the private forests 70 per cent are without any control whatever, while 30 per cent are subject to supervision, so far as clearing and devastation are concerned.

The tendency on the part of the government has been rather toward permissive measures. Thus in addition to buying up or acquiring by exchange and reforestation waste lands—some 300,000 acres have been so reforested during the last 25 years—the government gives assistance to private owners in reforestation of their waste land. During the last 10 years \$300,000 was granted in this way.

In Austria, by a law adopted in 1853, not only are the state forests—comprising less than 30 per cent of the total forest area—rationally managed, and the management of the communal forests—nearly 40 per cent—officially supervised, but private owners—holding about 30 per cent—are prevented from devastating their forest property to the detriment of adjoining. No clearing for agricultural use can be made without the consent of the district authorities, from which, however, an appeal to a civil judge is possible, who adjusts the conflict of interests.

Any cleared or cut forest must be replanted or reseeded within five years. On sandy soils and mountain sides clearing is forbidden, and only cutting of the ripe timber is allowed.

In Hungary, also, where liberty of private property rights and strong objection to government interference had been jealously upheld, a complete reaction set in some 15 years ago, which led to the law of 1880, giving the state control of private forest property as in Austria.

Under a law adopted in Italy in 1888 the department of agriculture, in co-operation with the department of public works and in consultation with the forest committee of the province and the respective owners, is to designate the territory which for public reasons must be reforested under governmental control.

The owners may associate themselves for the purpose of reforestation and for the purpose may then borrow money at low rates from the State Soil Credit Bank, which is authorized to contribute three-fifths of the cost of reforestation upon condition that the same be according to its plans and within the time specified by the government.

In Russia until lately liberty to cut, burn, destroy and devastate was unrestricted, but in 1888 a comprehensive and well considered law cut off, so far as this can be done on paper, this liberty of vandalism. For autocratic Russia this law is rather timid and is in the nature of a compromise between communal and private interests, in which much if not all depends on the good will of the private owner.

A federal law was adopted in Switzerland in 1876 which gives the federal control over the forests of the mountain region embracing eight entire cantons and parts of seven others, or over 1,000,000 acres of forest. The federation itself does not own any forest land, and the cantons hardly 100,000 acres, somewhat over 4 per cent of the forest area, two-thirds of which is held in communal ownership and the rest by private owners.

The federal authorities have supervision over all cantonal, communal and private forests, so far as they are "protective forests," but the execution of the law rests with the cantonal authorities under the inspection of federal officers.

In France not only does the state manage its own forest property, one-ninth of the forest area, in approved manner, and supervise the management of forests belonging to communities and other public institutions, double the area of state forests, in a manner similar to the regulation of forests in Germany, but it extends its control over the large area of private forests by forbidding any clearing except with the consent of the forest administration.—Century Magazine.

A Great Scheme.

"Scribble has a great scheme on hand."

"What is it?"

"He's getting up a book that is bound to sell well and be popular with the ladies."

"What is it?"

"It's the last thing I've ever done. It's a novel. So, no matter what the subject will be the last of the book is the last of the book."

An Agreement.

"Fred—How are you getting on with Miss Angell? Did you speak with her governor as you determined?"

"Frank—And how did it come out?"

"Frank—So so. I said to him, 'Mr. Angell, I love your daughter.' Said he: 'So do I. Now let's talk about something else.'—Boston Transcript.

THE GAME WORE ON.

The Evening Work Ended to the Entire Satisfaction of the Banker.

The game wore on.

The banker, who sat at the head of the table, was kept busy selling stacks of chips. The betting was heavy, and there were but two men who seemed to be winning anything.

The blue chips all came their way. It was simply a case of bullheaded luck, or a man held four kings, one of this pair would bob up with four aces or a straight flush or something of the kind and spoil all calculations. It was exasperating, but it couldn't be helped.

Meantime the two lucky players conversed cheerfully about their luck and what they intended to do with the money.

"I shall, said one, 'go down to a fur store and buy my wife that cape she has been wanting so long. I know it is rather late in the season, but this is an experience of a lifetime, and I don't think I shall regret it by the keeping.'"

DANGER IN THE BRIDAL TOURS.

The Medical Aspects of the Case Presented to Those About to Marry.

The custom which obtains so generally of taking a fatiguing journey as a part of the nuptials is regarded by high authority as one of the barbarisms of civilization. Let us illustrate the injurious physical tendencies by a typical case. During extremely cold weather there occurs a wedding which, from the standing of the parties, attracts some attention. The happy couple, we are told, are off for their wedding trip to a still more frigid section of country.

Though conscious of danger and discomfort, to some extent, which is greatly increased by their inexperience in traveling, they cheerfully assume the risk and responsibility, as to all married couples a bridal tour seems to be considered as absolutely essential to give the marital union an importance without which it would, in their opinion, be anomalous and but a partial marriage. The tour causes fatigue, exposure and excitement, making regularity of life impossible—in fact, the act involves the reverse of all that the rules of health and physiology require.

Again, it constantly happens in the case of both sexes that a slight indisposition, which passed unnoticed in the hurry of preparation, is aggravated to a serious and even fatal extent by the excitement, exposure and neglect on a wedding tour. No man, for instance, would think of postponing his marriage on account of a slight cold. If he staid at home afterward and took care of himself, it would pass away like other slight colds, but often on the bridal tour the malady develops into a chronic disease. A prominent physician recently said: "Many cases of brides and bridegrooms in my professional experience came under my observation dying of typhoid fever just after a wedding trip, which had caused the early symptoms to be misunderstood and neglected. In one instance that came under my observation a healthy and vigorous young man, just returned from a bridal tour, died of typhoid fever in Troy, his sickness being superinduced presumably by the fatigue and exposure incident to the journey. It will thus be seen that the medical aspect of a bridal tour is sufficiently important and the risk incurred sufficiently great to cause the wedding pair, if they wish to be actuated by impulses of reason and prudence rather than by the dictates of custom, to pause before they undergo the trials of a wedding journey."—Troy Times.

Rare Presence of Mind.

"I knew a sea captain who died some years ago who displayed great presence of mind at a most critical time," said Henry S. Roberts of Boston. "His ship had caught fire, and the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the boats in a hurry. The captain remained perfectly cool throughout all the confusion and fright of the embarkation, and at last every one but himself was safely into the boats. By the time he was ready to follow the passengers were wild with fear and excitement. Instead of hurrying down the ladder, the captain called out to the sailors to hold on a minute, and taking a cigar from his pocket calmly lit the end and lighted it with a piece of the burning rigging. Then he descended with great deliberation and gave the order to shove off. 'How could you stop to light a cigar at such a moment?' he was afterward asked by one of the passengers. 'Because,' he answered, 'I saw that if I did not do something to divert your minds there would likely be a panic and upset the boats. The lighting of a cigar took a moment and attracted the attention of everybody. You all forgot yourselves to thinking about my curious behavior, and we got safely away.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Danish Peasantry.

The Danish peasantry have a notable love of order and symmetry in household arrangement, placing their furniture wherever possible in pairs and in exactly corresponding positions. One old peasant who had accumulated a little money and had been prevailed upon to buy his daughter a piano seriously considered buying another to place against the opposite wall. This he decided to do, but the piano he had selected consisted of great boxes, generally painted red or green and heaped with feather beds, between which they insinuated themselves winter and summer. If unable to afford so many feathers, the underbeds of straw and received so little attention the shafts build their nests in it and race back and forth squealing shrilly without disturbing the stolid peasant slumbers. The bedding is not washed often but once or twice a year.—Philadelphia Press.

Wire Shafting.

From a recently published estimate of the strength of the proposed wire shafts for steamships it appears that in this important respect the most satisfactory result is realized. When made in five sections, with a total length of 100 feet and 15 inches diameter, the shaft will weigh 35,000 lbs. 7 steel wires, each 35 feet long, with 50,000 fastenings, and as each wire and each fastening will sustain a load of 500 pounds without rupture or injury there is thus exhibited a total inherent strength of some 37,500,000 pounds, or about 25 times greater than the continuous force of an engine of 5,000 horsepower, which is indeed a significant showing.—New York Sun.

Landlord and Tenant.

Capitalist—I should just like to know why my new apartment house continues to stand empty?

Agent—It is your own fault, sir. You refuse to admit children.

"I said nothing of the sort, sir. I objected only to small boys."

"All the same, people who have boys big enough to shovel snow and dig garden won't live in a flat."—Good News.

An Earth Angel.

St. Peter (at heaven's gate)—Come in, Fair Spirit (anxiously)—Is my halo on straight?—New York Weekly.

ONCE ON A TIME.

At bedtime in the roddy light—Chrysothemus were in their glory—My dear, let me say good night—And beg for 'just one little story.'"

I told her how a girl like her Came long ago, some time or other, And broke her heart and made a story And begged a story from her mother.

Who, tired and little, also crossed The little story begging beauty With tears of how she would like to hear Her mother's story telling duty.

Still backward was the tale referred To weary her, but when I ended, As if I had not said a word, With looks half pleading, half offended, She clasped my neck—her childish trust Had made the hardest heart compliant—

"A little one," she said, "please—just About a fairy and a giant."

I kissed her close, and off I went— "Once on a time," low, slow and steady, She heaved a sigh of sweet content— My darling was asleep already—

Their Verdict.

Many are the stories told of the remarkable verdicts brought in by inefficient juries, but these are usually a better illustration of what a certain legal man calls "colossal inefficiency," than the story he tells of the verdict given by a jury in a western city. The case under trial was that of a man who—accidentally, as almost every one believed, but actually a friend who the two were off with a hunting party.

The accused person was a prominent citizen of the place and was greatly beloved as well as respected by every one who knew him.

As the trial proceeded the faces of the jurors, and those of the spectators, when they at last retired, it became evident to them that the "prisoner" could not be acquitted of all blame, according to the evidence, but they decided that if he must be considered guilty of something they would make that something as light as possible. Accordingly the foreman, gravely announced on returning to the courtroom that they found the prisoner "guilty of drunkenness."

In spite of the gravity of the case a ripple of amusement ran over the courtroom at this verdict. The judge, with considerable severity and with great clearness, again charged the jury and again they retired.

A long interval elapsed. At last they came straggling in again. Once more the foreman confronted the judge and thus announced the verdict:

"We find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, but this in a tone of something like defiance—'we don't believe he did it!'"—Youth's Companion.

An Expensive Hair.

A gentleman's court dress is a very expensive affair. It costs \$40 at least, without the shoes, stockings or sword. Many men who are not members of parliament or likely to wear their suit more than once or twice hire it from one of the numerous costume shops who abound in the neighborhood of Covent Garden. Their charge is from \$4 10s. to \$5, including the services of the obliging gentlemen who attend to see it properly put on. One ultra fashionable tailor charges 6 guineas for one wearing, but his is the best quality, made to fit and of proper cut. Altogether, with silk hose, shoes, buckles, sword and hat, a man cannot make his bow to the prince at a cost of less than \$10.—New York Herald.

Curing a Boiling Horse.

A horse purchased at an equine "rub-bish" sale was a confirmed boiler. No sooner was it harnessed than it set off at full gallop, a career which generally ended in a smash and the immediate resale of the culprit. But the new purchaser, far from trying to check this propensity, resolved, as he said, to "humor him a bit" and generously "lent him to a fire engine." The horse soon found that he was encouraged not only to bolt at starting, but to keep up the pace, and in six months was quite ready either to stand in harness or to start at any speed wished by his driver.—London Spectator.

A Limit to Her Grief.

Miss Congee—My heart is broken—broken in twain. I shall never, never smile again after the cruel way in which he has killed me.

Her Dearest Friend—What, never? Miss Congee (hesitatingly)—Well, not till I have finished my branch of promise suit against him!—Boston Traveller.

Her Proposal.

Harold—Ethel, do you love me? Ethel (deeply agitated)—Ah, Harold—forgive me—I cannot tell you. Will you, oh, will you, Harold, excuse me while I find the article in The Ladies' Parlor Journal on 'How to Behave When Proposed To?'—London Tit-Bits.

The Jewish law ordered that the grainfields should not be gleaned, and the fences or walls should not be gathered in order that something might be left for the poor. No farmer might forbid poor persons from entering his fields and gleaning after the reapers.

Cherubini copied all his own scores, and that with such care that the manuscript looks as though printed. He even copied all the orchestral parts, for, as he said, "there is always something to be learned in copying music."

Amateurs of Spain abdicated in 1873, disgusted with the tedious ceremonies of the Spanish court. He returned to Italy and was glad to resume his honor and nominal duties as an officer in the Italian service.

Cotton and cotton weaving were introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, who sent the material, the seed and the workmen from Persia and India.

There are 10 "fruit schools" in France, where pupils are instructed practically how to cultivate and husband fruits.

Lost Her Hand, but Saved Her Life.

Mrs. Edward Myers of Ajona, N. Y., had been treated for months in the usual way for erysipelas, without benefit. Her hand had become a mass of putrid flesh, the blood so poisoned that her life was despaired of. At this critical time Mrs. Myers sought the advice of Dr. David Kennedy, discoverer of Favorite Remedy. Dr. Kennedy found it impossible to save the hand, so he amputated the same, then gave her Favorite Remedy, which drove the poisonous disease out of her system and cleansed the blood, thus saving her life.

Had Favorite Remedy been used earlier in the development of erysipelas, Mrs. Myers would have saved her hand. The worst cases of eczema, salt rheum, and scrofula yield to Favorite Remedy. It is endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession.—Advt.

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Men's fine Lisle thread Socks, with double soles, in tan, cadet blue, and slate shades, value 50c. pair; we sell 35c. pair, or 3 for \$1.

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